

# Danny Casolaro vs the 'Octopus' Conspirators

*Casolaro  
uncovered a  
secret network  
whose sphere of  
influence extends  
over everything  
from computer  
software piracy to  
alien hardware  
conspiracy.*

*His research cost  
him his life.*

*Part 1*

by Kenn Thomas © 1996

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**T**he *Octopus* was writer Danny Casolaro's name for a handful of spooks and power-brokers in the intelligence community who had manipulated public events as wide-ranging as the 1980 "October Surprise" pay-off—which may have cost Jimmy Carter the presidency—and the BCCI banking scandal of the early 1990s.

Like tentacles of his metaphoric sea creature, the slashes found in each wrist of Casolaro's dead body in a Martinsburg, West Virginia hotel in August 1991 pulled him down into oblivion. Casolaro's murder or suicide ended his investigation into the power cabal whose involvement in a list of notorious contemporary political crimes he had hoped to document in his book. Perhaps Casolaro had erred in changing the book's title from *Behold, A Pale Horse*, taken from the biblical admonition, "Behold a pale horse; its rider's name was Death..." (Rev. 6)

Under the new title, *The Octopus*, Danny Casolaro had focussed the manuscript on many connected crimes. It included information on Contra War chemical and biowarfare weapons developed on the tribal lands of the Cabazon Indians of Indio, California—weapons possibly used in the 23rd October 1983 blast at a compound in Beirut that left over 300 American and French military personnel dead. His research also looked at bizarre murders among the Cabazon Indians involving administrators of the tribal land; the privatisation of CIA dirty tricks through the notorious Wackenhut security firm—policemen for both the Cabazons and the mysterious Area 51, home of secret spy planes and rumoured UFOs; Vietnam MIAs; corruption at Hughes Aircraft; the human genome project; even the Illuminati secret societies of the 18th century—the list was quite long.

To his friends, Danny Casolaro was, above all else, the ultimate nice guy. He came from a well-to-do background in McLean, Virginia, a hub of the intelligence community that preoccupied his adult attention. His father had been a successful obstetrician. Although his Italian Catholic family experienced its share of tragedies (a congenital heart defect took one of Danny's five siblings, an infant; an older sister died of a drug overdose in Haight-Ashbury), Danny grew up with the good things in life. By all reports he was a congenial, open-minded and trusting soul with few serious worries. At age 20 he left Provident College to search for treasures of the Incas in Ecuador. When he returned, he settled into a marriage that lasted 13 years and produced one son, Trey (J. Daniel Casolaro III). He lived in a US\$400,000 home on three acres in Fairfax City, Virginia, where he kept horses. He played the piano. His literary tastes ran along the lines of Jack Kerouac and the Beats. He was an Elvis Costello fan.

Danny Casolaro had achieved only a modest success in his chosen profession of writing, however. The magazines and tabloids he wrote for were as varied as his research: *Washington Crime News Service*; *Home and Auto*; *Providence Journal*; *Washington Star*; the *National Enquirer*; the *Globe*. His published books, seemingly towering triumphs for a novice writer, had not provided him much in the way of financial rewards. His novel, *The Ice King*, a Hemingway-esque novel of mountain-climbing, had been published by a vanity press. He also published a short-story collection, *Makes Me Think of Tall Green Grass*, and worked on two films, *Rain For A Dusty Summer* and *To Fly Without Wings*, the latter narrated by Orson Welles. According to one source, "Danny wasn't an investigative reporter. He was a poet."<sup>1</sup>

Maybe so, but of all the things the informant (whom Danny Casolaro went to meet the night before his death) could have shared with him, it seems least likely that it was poetry. The first piece of Casolaro's life to pass into conspiracy lore was that this informant may have supplied him with the last bit of evidence he needed to prove the existence of his Octopus cabal.

Just prior to leaving for Martinsburg, Casolaro had warned his brother, "If anything happens to me, don't believe it's an accident." According to friends and family, little in Casolaro's disposition or behaviour could have led him to suicide. The gashes in his wrists were too deep to have been self-inflicted. After the discovery of his body, the rush to perform the autopsy—without the consent of family—and the quick cleaning of the murder site increased suspicions.

Something in Casolaro's Octopus research quite likely led to his murder. Which aspect of the research could have been that important?

After a brief return to college, Danny Casolaro picked up stringer work for various tabloids and magazines and eventually went to work for *Computer Age Publications*, which reported daily on the personal computer trade. Casolaro stayed on that job for 10 years, eventually becoming part-owner. He sold his stake in the company in 1990, but in a way that had been a disappointment as well. Friends said that he had vastly underestimated the value of the newsletter and had sold it for far less than it was worth.<sup>1</sup>

In early 1990 Danny Casolaro was on the make for a new beginning, but it did not take him far from the computer industry he seemingly wanted to leave behind. He was looking for a great story, something he could sink his teeth into, something that might catapult him toward the monetary rewards he had hoped for.

A friend named Terry Miller, a fellow-worker in the computer magazine business, suggested he might look into a developing scandal involving software designed by a company called Inslaw, the Institute for Law and Social Research. After a discussion with one of the company's founders, William Hamilton, who described the basic outline of the story, Casolaro felt like this might be just the project.

#### INSLAW'S "PROMIS"

The Inslaw case began in 1982 when the US Justice Department granted William Hamilton's Inslaw company US\$10 million over three years to adapt a computer program to the needs of US attorneys in tracking criminal cases from office to office. The program was called Prosecutor's Management Information System, or PROMIS.

As Hamilton (a former member of the super-secret National Security Agency) explained, he and his wife Nancy had developed PROMIS with funding from the government's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. After the LEAA funding was phased out at the end of the Carter administration, the Hamiltons converted Inslaw into a for-profit business. This had all been done in a straightforward manner with the government's knowledge and approval. Hamilton had sent a letter to the Department of Justice requesting they waive any rights to the enhanced version of PROMIS. On 11th August 1982, a lawyer for the Department responded, verifying that Inslaw had the rights to any privately funded enhancements added to the public domain version of PROMIS.

The PROMIS program was being developed for the purpose of keeping track of individuals being pursued or prosecuted by the Justice Department. It included the vital capability, if coded correctly, of interfacing with other databases without having to be reprogrammed. This provided the government with an ominous kind of computer microscope for the long-term monitoring of individuals. As Hamilton explained more, no doubt the pot-boiler possibilities seemed apparent to Danny Casolaro. He realised that the PROMIS software was the Maltese Falcon of a conspiracy web into which Hamilton had fallen.

Hamilton made it clear to the computer-savvy Casolaro that the enhancements he had made to PROMIS were not minor. Early enhancements enabled the software to be run on other, less-powerful computer systems than the original, including IBM, Wang, Burroughs and Prime; later enhancements—the ones taken by Justice—allowed it to run on a DEC VAX mini-computer.<sup>2</sup>

If Hamilton sounded bitter when he talked about the deal that he had struck with the government, he had every reason. The 1982 agreement with the Justice Department was intended to put PROMIS in the 20 largest prosecutors' offices in the US, with modifications on the program to be tailored for 74 smaller department offices. According to Hamilton, this would have been just the beginning of PROMIS's applications. He estimated that the demand for the software eventually might exceed US\$5 billion. Instead of that watershed business, Hamilton launched into a long-running legal battle which continues to this day.

The problems began after Inslaw delivered the modified PROMIS to the Justice Department. First, payments to the Hamiltons were suspended, then the Department

accused Inslaw of overcharging. By February 1985, the Justice Department had withheld almost US\$2 million from Inslaw. When it became obvious that the Justice Department was not going to honour its contract, the company's attorney, former US Attorney-General Elliot Richardson, renowned for his role in the Watergate scandal, advised the Hamiltons to sue. Richardson was one of the few people to emerge from the Watergate days as a man of integrity, having lost his job for refusing to fire Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox at Richard Nixon's direction.

The Hamiltons did sue, and in 1987 Judge George Bason ruled favourably for Inslaw—a ruling that ultimately led to Bason's coerced early removal from the bench. Federal District Court Judge William Bryant upheld Bason's decision, however, after an appeal by the Justice Department, and the Supreme Court denied review in October 1991. No judgement was ever issued exonerating the Justice Department from its actions in the Inslaw matter.

In fact, two congressional committees that also looked into the Inslaw case—Sam Nunn's Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations and Jack Brooks' House Judiciary Committee—concurred with Bason, the latter noting "a full, open investigation of the Inslaw allegations of a high-level conspiracy within the Department to steal enhanced PROMIS software to benefit friends and associates of former Attorney-General Meese, including Dr



Danny Casolaro

Earl Brian." Ancillary to this last conclusion was a recommendation for an investigation into Danny Casolaro's death.<sup>3</sup>

Richardson would ultimately call for a special prosecutor for the Inslaw case. "When the Watergate special prosecutor began his inquiry," Richardson remarked, "indications of the President's involvement were not as strong as those that now point to a widespread conspiracy implicating lesser government officials in the theft of Inslaw's technology."<sup>4</sup>

Attorney General William Barr did appoint a retired Federal Judge, Nicholas J. Bua, as special prosecutor in November 1991. Incredibly, Bua cleared the Justice Department—the office for which he worked—of wrongdoing in the affair. Not mentioned in the report was the US\$25 million that Bua had offered Elliot Richardson to settle the case—more than triple the amount awarded in the first Federal ruling for Inslaw. Bua made the offer in a December 1992 phone call to Richardson and, according to Richardson, they had at least two follow-up calls about it.<sup>5</sup>

Inslaw is now back in court, having won a new trial through a 1995 Congressional Reference Resolution. "Inslaw, Inc. vs the United States and the United States Department of Justice" is scheduled for a three-week trial to begin on 4th September 1996 in Washington's US Federal Court of Claims. Inslaw owners Bill and Nancy Hamilton are represented by the Atlanta law firm of Pope, McGlammery, Kilpatrick and Morrison, which has advised them not to give interviews about the litigation—advice they have honoured.

#### MICHAEL RICONOSCIUTO

Jeff Steinberg, an aide to conspiracy theorist and perennial presidential candidate Lyndon Larouche, had originally put Bill Hamilton in touch with Michael James Riconosciuto, a 44-year-old denizen of the shadowy world of covert operatives.

Riconosciuto first called Hamilton on 18th May 1990 and talked with him for two and a half hours, spinning a gossamer of connections that added startling new dimensions to the Inslaw case.<sup>6</sup> Riconosciuto, in hundreds of collect telephone calls to Hamilton, revealed inside knowledge of the government conspiracy to steal PROMIS from the Hamiltons. He stunned Hamilton further when he told him that he had personally modified the PROMIS software when he was research director of a joint venture of the Cabazon Indian tribe of Indio, California, and the nation's third-largest private security firm, Wackenhut.

Riconosciuto revealed that part of his job in the modification of the software had been to create a "back-door access" for spying into the files of its users. These users included Great Britain, Canada, South Korea, Japan, Jordan, Israel, Egypt and Iraq (Bill Hamilton tallied the figure at "as many as 88 countries"), and they used the software in such activities as the tracking of terrorists.

According to Riconosciuto, Attorney General Edwin Meese had provided PROMIS to Dr Earl Brian and Peter Videnieks from the Department of Justice, who then supervised the Cabazon/Wackenhut project to copy the program.

The theft of PROMIS, according to Riconosciuto, wasn't all that was going on at the Cabazon Indian Reservation. The

Cabazon/Wackenhut venture included the production of advanced weaponry including biological weapons and fuel-air explosives (FAX)—a new technology supposedly the equal of some nuclear weapons in explosive power. Riconosciuto claimed to have been involved in the production of the fuel-air explosives in collaboration with Gerald Bull, of Space Research Corporation, an arms dealer who designed the "supergun" and was murdered in Brussels, Belgium in 1990.<sup>7</sup>

Riconosciuto had more bombshells to drop on an eager Hamilton. He maintained that Meese had provided Brian with PROMIS as a pay-off on a favour. Riconosciuto made the dramatic allegation that, in 1980, William Casey, outside counsel to Wackenhut prior to his work in the Reagan administration, had hired him and Brian to facilitate the October Surprise (in which the Reagan administration allegedly paid the Iranians *not* to release American hostages until after Reagan's election) and pay the Iranians US\$40 million in bribes. The PROMIS software, so Riconosciuto said, was Brian's payment for his participation in the October Surprise.

Shortly after he was contacted by Riconosciuto, Hamilton told Danny Casolaro about his new source. By late 1990, friends say, Casolaro was talking of almost nothing else. He immediately set about investigating this new informant's background, but what he learned only complicated the matter.

Casolaro's investigation showed that Riconosciuto had been a gifted child whose science projects, including the construction of an argon laser, had enabled him to work as a research assistant to Dr Arthur Schalow, the Nobel laureate. Other things in Riconosciuto's past had a shadier aspect. After

leaving Stanford University, he migrated to Haight-Ashbury in San Francisco, where he went to work on an underground newspaper. He told Casolaro that he had acquired some photos which showed a narcotics agent having sex with an under-age girl; and because the newspaper had published them, the narc framed Riconosciuto on drug charges. In 1973 he was sent to prison for two years for manufacturing psychedelic drugs.

Casolaro, however, did not buy Riconosciuto's statement that he had been innocent of the drug charges. In his notes Casolaro states flatly, "Mike sold dope through Phyllis." Phyllis remains unidentified.

Casolaro also told Bill Hamilton he didn't totally buy into Riconosciuto's wild stories. It suited Casolaro that Riconosciuto's complete credibility, at least for the moment, be overlooked because he did offer a valuable commodity: leads to follow.

#### WILD RUMOURS

The facts that Casolaro investigated were astounding enough, but the rumours were out of this world. Rumour had it, for instance, that the Cabazons belonged to worldwide "Reservation Operations", run on native lands by "the Enterprise" and Wackenhut under the project name "Yellow Lodge".<sup>8</sup> Yellow Lodge allegedly produced advanced warfare projects, including



Michael Riconosciuto

parthenogenic viruses co-engineered with Stormont Labs in Woodland, California. Stormont Labs later even acknowledged that it had had discussions with Wackenhut concerning biological weapons.<sup>9</sup>

Again according to rumour, Yellow Lodge ran operations on Jicarilla Apache lands and other Indian reservations, including a centre called "D6", located in Dulce, New Mexico. UFO enthusiasts identify this location as the site of a huge underground joint human/alien base. Others believe the alien base story to be government disinformation intended to confuse the real nature of the Dulce operation.<sup>10</sup>

In his notes Casolaro mentions "MJ-12—Extraterrestrial", alleged by many in the UFO research spectrum to be a super-secret US military group charged with signing a non-aggression pact with space aliens.<sup>11</sup> He also mentions "Area #51" and "Pine Gap".

Area #51 (Area 51), of course, is a military test site in Nevada for advanced aerial weaponry. Although only through a recent job-hazards lawsuit has the Air Force begun to admit to the existence of the base, Area 51 has long been known as the staging ground for the U2 spy plane and the SR71 *Blackbird*, and is much-rumoured as the home of the post-Stealth marvel, the *Aurora*. In 1989, someone named Bob Lazar went public with claims that he had worked at Area 51, taking apart and reverse-engineering alien spacecraft. Although even UFO sceptics acknowledge consistencies in his stories, Lazar's efforts at documenting his credentials and work history have met with some doubt.<sup>12</sup>

Pine Gap is the top-secret underground American base located near Alice Springs in Australia, officially known as the Joint Defence Space Research Facility.<sup>13</sup> Pine Gap allegedly serves as the central American base for the monitoring of spy satellites and interception and decoding of various forms of broadcast communications between foreign powers unfriendly to the US. Pine Gap was built in 1968, ostensibly as a means of sharing space program

data with the Australians. Opposition to the base grew as it became clearer that it had a more prosaic purpose: espionage.

In his 1987 book, *The Crimes of Patriots*, author Jonathan Kwitny demonstrates that CIA manipulation led to the early end in Australia of the administration of Labor Party Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, in part because of his opposition to Pine Gap. Indeed, Whitlam was roused after his public complaints about intelligence agency deceptions over the tragic US policy in East Timor, and the CIA's funding of Australia's right-wing Country Party [now the National Party of Australia]. By a quirk of Australia's Constitution, Whitlam was not driven from office by an election but was removed by a governor-general he had appointed—one who had strong ties to the CIA.<sup>14</sup>

No doubt the paranoia about this destabilisation of the US ally down-under fuelled other rumours among locals about the underground Pine Gap base involving alien/government collaboration<sup>15</sup>—rumours to which Danny Casolaro was privy.

One early page of Casolaro's notes seemingly tied together Area 51, Pine Gap, a small Pennsylvania town called Tonoma, and possibly one of its citizens—someone named Fred Dick. The authors of the new book on Casolaro (*The Octopus*) despatched an investigator to "Tonoma, PA", in the notes, but failed to find Dick even after placing a classified in the local newspaper nor any indication of what

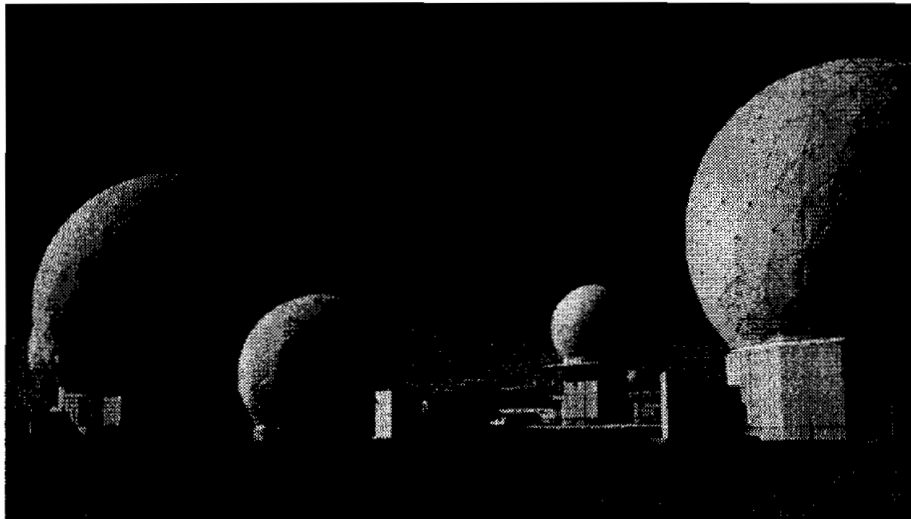
may have linked him to the two mysterious military bases.<sup>16</sup> Buried in notes written much later, however, were references to "Tonomopah, Nevada, near Area 51". Fred Dick, however, remains a mystery.

Casolaro's interest in the UFO world may have begun with Michael Riconosciuto. Riconosciuto had a proclivity for flights of flying-saucer fancy going back at least a generation. After Casolaro's death, he told one computer magazine that Casolaro had learned nothing more than what one of two intelligence agency factions wanted him to know in order to embarrass the other faction. One faction was called "Aquarius" and had a leadership sub-group called "MJ-12".<sup>17</sup> Riconosciuto even told one writer that he had witnessed the autopsy of an alien body. The writer concluded that Riconosciuto "would have told anyone anything to get out of prison".<sup>18</sup>

Rumours also had it that Riconosciuto had worked for Lear Aircraft in Reno, Nevada. This connected him to both Bill Lear, creator of the Lear jet and often claimed by UFO buffs as having done research on anti-gravity for the government, as well as John Lear, a former CIA pilot who also hit the UFO circuit with tales of saucers and aliens in cahoots with the US Government.

John Lear and Bob Lazar comprise a faction within the ufological sub-culture that still maintains a regular presence at its gatherings. Other members of this nexus have included the redoubtable William Cooper, whose 1991 book, *Behold A Pale Horse*, shared the title of the first draft of

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Close-up of radomes at the Joint Defence Space Research Facility, Pine Gap, near Alice Springs, central Australia. (Source: Department of Defence, Canberra, ACT, Australia)

Casolaro's manuscript and became a cult classic for its examination of Area 51, its reprinting of the anti-Semitic *Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, and its claim that JFK was shot by the driver of his car in the presidential motorcade. To a lesser extent the nexus also included Gordon Novel, by rumour and confession a minor player in the Kennedy assassination and the Watergate scandal. Some have suggested that the bizarre tales of extraterrestrials coming from this nexus serve as disinformation to deflect attention away from serious issues such as gun-running and black-project weapons development.<sup>19</sup>

Riconosciuto had his own intergenerational connection to the UFO lore and his own link to the Kennedy assassination. His father, Marshall, had been a business associate of Fred Crisman, a man involved in one of the earliest UFO incidents that followed pilot Kenneth Arnold's famed flying discs over Mt Rainier in 1947—something called "the Maury Island incident".<sup>20</sup>

Arnold, in fact, investigated claims by Crisman and another man named Harold Dahl that Dahl, his son, his dog and two others witnessed six saucers as the crew boated around the harbour at Puget Sound, along the shore of Maury Island. This was near where Casolaro spent time years later looking for a tape that "Danger Man" Riconosciuto had tossed, which supposedly documented threats he had received from Peter Videnieks of the US Justice Department. Dahl's child was burned and the dog killed when one of the saucers spewed metallic debris on the boat.

Crisman and Dahl mailed metal fragments of the debris to *Amazing Stories* editor Ray Palmer, who hired Kenneth Arnold himself to investigate. Confused by what he was hearing from

Crisman and Dahl, Arnold called in two Air Force Intelligence officers. They conducted some interviews, collected some of the debris, and were headed back to home base on a B-25 when an explosion on their early morning flight killed them both. The Maury Island incident was written off for years as a hoax<sup>21</sup> but recent research suggests otherwise, bringing up the possibility that Crisman used his possession of the saucer debris as a means to a career among the spooks.<sup>22</sup>

Flying saucer crash retrieval rumours mounted in 1947 near the Riconosciuto stomping ground in Tacoma, Washington. The

*Tacoma News Tribune* reported upon a retrieval by William Guy Bannister, the FBI special agent in charge of the area at the time.<sup>23</sup> Bannister became famous much later in life when he shared office space with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans, possibly employing Lee Harvey Oswald as an *agent provocateur*.

Crisman, too, had been connected to Oswald via a subpoena from the investigation of JFK's death by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. Some alleged that Crisman was one of the three hobos photographed after their arrest in the railroad yard behind the infamous grassy

knoll on 22nd November 1963. Crisman was notably silent about both Maury Island and JFK in his 1970 memoir of life in Tacoma, entitled *Murder of a City*, written under the pseudonym of Jon Gold.<sup>24</sup> He did have warm comments about Marshall Riconosciuto, however, and recounted that the young Michael "had discovered several electronic bugs" at his father's office...

To be continued in the next issue of NEXUS...

**Just prior to leaving for Martinsburg, Casolaro had warned his brother, "If anything happens to me, don't believe it's an accident."**

## Endotes

<sup>1</sup> Ridgeway, James and Doug Vaughan, "The Last Days of Danny Casolaro", *Village Voice*, 15 October 1991.

<sup>2</sup> "Area Writer Investigating..." *Washington Post*, 13 August 1991.

<sup>3</sup> *The Inslaw Affair*, Investigative Report by the Committee on the Judiciary, 102nd Congress, 2nd Session, House Report 102-857, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 10 September 1992.

<sup>4</sup> Richardson, Elliot L., "A High-Tech Watergate", *The New York Times*, 21 October 1991.

<sup>5</sup> Bleifuss, Joel, "Inslaw Breakers", *In These Times*, 9 August 1993.

<sup>6</sup> Corn, David, "The Dark World of Danny Casolaro", *The Nation*, 28 October 1991, pp. 511-516.

<sup>7</sup> Brown, Colin, "CIA Computer Genius Alleges Massive Conspiracy", *Technical Consultant*, December-January 1991, p. 7.

<sup>8</sup> "The Com-12 Briefing", *Phoenix Liberator*, 23 March 1993, p. 16.

<sup>9</sup> Cockburn, Alexander, "Meters and Mortars", *New Statesman*, 27 March 1992.

<sup>10</sup> "The Com-12 Briefing", p. 23.

<sup>11</sup> Blum, Howard, *Out There*, Simon and Schuster, New York, 1990. Sources for the history of MJ-12 abound in the rumour mill. This book, written by a two-time Pulitzer Prize nominee and former *New York Times* investigative reporter, discusses without dismissing the prospect of secret US Government

investigations of extraterrestrials. It also reproduces the infamous MJ-12 documents, from which lore about this unholy alliance has arisen.

<sup>12</sup> "A Lineman For Lincoln County: Area 51's Glenn Campbell Interviewed", *Steamshovel Press*, no. 12, 1995.

<sup>13</sup> Sauder, Richard, *Underground Bases and Tunnels*, Dracon Press, USA, 1995. Although this book does not mention Pine Gap, it documents similar underground bases around the world and provides a credible view of the tunnelling technology employed in their creation.

<sup>14</sup> Kwitny, Jonathan, *The Crimes of Patriots*, Touchstone, New York, 1987. Casolaro took extensive notes from this book primarily for its main subject, the Nugan Hand Bank scandal, which began to figure prominently in the Octopus theory.

<sup>15</sup> "The Mysterious US Base of Pine Gap", *Notes from the Hangar*, 3rd Quarter, 1991.

<sup>16</sup> Correspondence with investigator G. J. Krupcy, 8 September 1993.

<sup>17</sup> Brown, Colin, "CIA Computer Genius...", *ibid.*

<sup>18</sup> Ecker, Don, "Inslaw: Was Wackenhut A Player?" *UFO Magazine*, vol. 8, no. 1, 1993.

<sup>19</sup> Hansson, Lars, *UFOs, Aliens and 'Ex'-Intelligence Agents: Who's Fooling Whom? The Inside Story of John Lear, Bill Cooper and the Greatest Cover-Up in History*, Paragon Research, Orlando, Florida, 1991.

<sup>20</sup> According to researcher Virginia McCullough, Marshall Riconosciuto also had associations with Nixon crony Pat Moriarty, and references to both appear in Casolaro's notes. McCullough notes that

Moriarty helped arrange Nixon's first trip to China and was later connected to another conspiracy potentate, Bo Gritz. Michael Riconosciuto mentions his father in point 14 of a March 1991 affidavit for the House Judiciary Committee.

<sup>21</sup>(a) Ruppelt, Edward J., *The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects*, Doubleday, Garden City, NY, 1956, pp. 26-27;

(b) Menzel, Donald H. and Lyle G. Boyd, *The World of Flying Saucers*, Doubleday, Garden City, NY, 1963, pp. 21-23.

<sup>22</sup>(a) Flammonde, Paris, *The Age of Flying Saucers*, Hawthorne Books, New York, 1971, pp. 13-17;

(b) Halbritter, Ron, "The Hoax On You", *Steamshovel Press*, no. 12, 1995, p. 23.

<sup>23</sup> Halbritter, *op. cit.*, p. 24.

<sup>24</sup> Gold, Jon, *Murder of a City*, Tacoma, WA, USA, 1970, p. 78.

The book, *The Octopus: Secret Government and the Death of Danny Casolaro*, by Kenn Thomas and Jim Keith, is available from Feral House, POB 3466, Portland, Oregon 97208, USA.

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